Task Performed at the Govern Mints at the End of Each Year.

A little roll of metal red with fire was placed upon the anvil, a sledge hammer fell twice upon it, three tiny sparks shot into the air, and the molds of the old year's double eagle gold a thousandth part of the work that he inquired.

lasted all day at the mint, the destroy"Any one is ing of the 1887 dies.

This is a povel form of destruction that falls to the lot of the money-making establishment's blacksmiths at the end of each calendar year, and is the only sure way of preventing the wily counterfeiter from making spurious coin without regard to date. The dies of the mint are the stamps that imprint on the coin all that fancy business that, when rubbed off by time, gives the street ear conductor a chance to insult the holder by refusing to accept it. For instance, it stamps on the dollar the face of the beautiful lady encircled by stars and makes a strong contrast on the other side by printing a game looking eagle perched on arrows under "In God we trust."

The die is a little round chunk of steel about three inches long, sloping off at the top, which makes it look like a miniature milkman's can without handles. On the top of it is cut the face of the coin it manufactures, with the date of the year, and something to think about when you look at them is that the die of a penny costs the Government no less than the die that makes precious the helped to ---!" twenty-dollar gold piece. Coiner Steel, of the mint, signed the death warrant of the old year's dies. It meant the destruction of a thousand of 1887's money-makers. Every stamp, from double engles to dollars in gold, from dollars to ten-cent pieces in silver, the fives in nickel and the pennies in copper were doomed.

The place of execution was the gloomy shop in the basement weirdly lit by hungry firelight. At 9:30 o'clock the dies were taken from their cells upstairs and conveyed thither in black coffin-like pans. Coined gold jingled merrily on all sides as the procession passed. What regret had gold for the steel that gave it power to ruin souls? So the dies of '87 passed to their fate · unwent.

The little coiners of big money were first sacrificed. The dies of gold were flung by handfuls into the flames. There they lay until the steel grew red and the face of Columbia blushed crimson. They were not taken out by hand, but with iron tongs, and placed right-end upward on the anvils. Then the smithy raised his sledge hammer aloft and struck each one full in the face. A shower of sparks, a smashed sound and the agony was over. The ring of the steel had gone, the face vanished like magic and the die of the past was but crushed, unshapely metal. -Philadelphia Press.

# ASSISTING THE POOR.

Mrs. Bowser Tells How She Complied With Mr. Bowser's Instructions.

"Do you know," said Mr. Bowser a he suddenly looked up at me the other evening, "that you are getting the reputation of being the hardest-hearted woman on this street?"

"Why, no! Who calls me hardhearted?"

Every body. They say you fire every applicant for charity off the steps before they can draw a long breath.'

"But there are a good many impostors around this winter." "How do you know an impostor from | She Tells How Her Trade is Learned and

"Why, by-by-by-"
"You couldn't tell a pirate from a then, I want a change in this business. I want the poor and unfortunate to know they have a friend in me."

"But they come along and want food and drink and clothes and money, and

"Don't you throw 'em away, Mrs. Bowser-not a single one! I was a poor boy myself once, at d I know how it feels to be hungry and agged."

"Then you must take the consequence.

What consequence? Mrs. Bowser, I've got to have a serious talk with you some day soon! You are fostering sentiments which appal me, and which must sooner or later bring you to the gallows. When a weman loses her feelings of pity and enarity she has reached a dangerous stage. I may come home some night and find you have murdered our child."

"Let your patients cone around. Mr. Bowser, and I will prescribe for them.

Nothing further was said, and he hadn't been gone ten minutes next morning, when a couple of very healthy-looking young men rang the door-bell. I rather think Mr. Bowser met 'em on the corner and sent 'em to the house.

"Madam," began one of the pair, as I opened the door, "if you would be so

"Oh, certainly—walk right in; you are two unfortunate young men. have been sick and had bad luck, and are now trying to get a fresh start. Come right into the dining-room."

They were so astonished that I had to repeat the invitation.

I seated them at the table, told the cook to provide for them, and as I passed up stairs I heard one of them

\*Well, Billy, this is rich! Shouldn't wonder if we could also strike her for a quarter apiece!"

I knew that they would ask for old clothes, because they were very shabby. I therefore brought them down dred pounds is worth more than two

gave them a quarter apiece and invited

"Yes, mar'm, we will-you bet we

will!" replied one of them. During the day I gave away two oushels of potatoes, two pounds of butter, another old suit, two dollars in money and thirty pounds of flour. When Mr. Bowser came up to supper

"Any one here to-day?" "Yes, several.

."And you relieved their necessi-"I did."

"That's right! You are queer about some things, Mrs. Bowser, but your heart is in the right place, after all. Gave away some of your old shoes and dresses, I suppose ?"

"No. Here is the list of articles." He reached over for it with a smile n his face, but in less than a minute he began to turn pale and his hair to erawl up, and he shouted:

"Did you give away three of my oats?

"I did."

"And four pairs of pants?" "Yes. "And my extra gaiters?"

"Yes. "And a million dollars' worth of pro-

isions?" "About a million, Mr. Bowser; but

what on earth ails you?"
"You—you idiot!" he gasped. "Are you finding fault with me?"

"You've let yourself become the victim of a lot of impostors! You've "Mr. Bowser, I've got to have serious talk with you some day. You are fostering sentiments which appal

me, and which must sooner or later bring you to the gallows." "And you gave away all this stuff!"

he howled as he danced around. "Certainly. You were a poor boy yourself once, and you knew how it was to be hungry and ragged. When a man loses his feeling of pity and charity he has reached a dangerous

stage. I may come-" He was jumping up and down, too mad to frame words, when the doorbell rang. He went to answer it, and there stood the two men I had fed and

clothed in the morning. "Is the old gal in?" kindly inquired "Cause if she is two gentlemen want

to see her." added the other. "Who in Halifax is the old gal?" shricked Mr. Bowser, as his ears began

to work. "Dunno her front name, but she lives here and bosses the house. Mighty soft old gal-eh, Bill? Invited us to call agin, and we've called.'

"And who are you?" "Couple of gents as is playing agin hard luck, but the morn is breaking. Just whistle for the old gal, will you? We'd like to strike her for two overcoats and a dollar apiece. Tell her it's the gents she gave the duds to."

Mr. Bowser could contain himself no longer. He jumped for them, but his feet went out from under him at the same time and both men fell upon him. When my shouts had driven them off they had split his lip, loosened four teeth, put his eyes in mourning and got his watch. I didn't have a word of reproach for Mr. Bowser until he was poulticed up and put to bed. Then I said:

"What a friend the unfortunates have in you, Mr. Bowser? I heard him gritting his teeth, but he

didn't answer. - Detroit Free Press.

# A MODISTE'S CHAT.

What Wages It Commands. "I assure you no one learns dress

making for fun. Sometimes ladies tax assessor, and you know it! Now, learn it in order to understand better the fitting of their own gowns, but one make a living by the trade."

The speaker was a fashionable uptown modiste, and she was telling a reporter some of the secrets of her profession. About the room were seated a number of quiet, neat-looking girls, all sewing.

"Are there any schools where dress

making is taught?" was asked. "I never heard of any. When a girl desires to learn the business, she usually goes as an apprentice, as at any other trade."

"How long does it take to learn the

"That greatly depends upon the student. Usually a girl should master the trade in one season. A good dressmaker should have a quick eye for form and color. She should be something of an artist in addition to having mere mechanical skill. Most women know something about sewing, and have little difficulty, but when it comes to fitting, trimming and finishing dresses, where real taste and judgment are required, the novice is almost help-

"What can a dressmaker earn after

she has learned the trade?" "It all depends upon her skill and ability. If she is smart she can get \$2.50 a day, but she may not get more than \$1.50. That is after she has taken lessons for one season. Forewomen who superintend the work earn about \$25 a week. They are women of long experience in the trade. So far as dressmaking at home is concerned, the paper patterns have simplified matters a great deal. Mail dressmakers earn from \$3 to \$6 a week more than women at the same business. Men are better than women at making waists, which are in some particulars like the coat you wear, but I never saw a man who could drape a skirt properly."-N. Y.

Mail and Express. -A yearling that weighs seven hunADVOCATES OF DISUNION

me of the Lessons Taught by Mr. La-The efforts of malignity and the basest partisanship have been foiled and Mr. Lamar takes his seat on the Supreme Court bench, "with the consent of the Senate." It was only a few days ago that the New York Tribune got its four legs in the trough and intimated, through alleged letters from the Chisholmes, that Mr. Lamar had been a Klu-Klux murderer, or that his teachings led to indiscriminate slaughter, and that he ran the Dopartment of the Interior entirely in the interest of ex-Confederates. Of course, that model newspaper would not hesitate at a lie or two more to bolster up its cowardly warfare against a Southern Statesman. The response of the Republican Senate to its outrageous assaults upon the character of Mr. Lamar was his confirmation by a majority of four. There are times when malice overreaches itself, even in the house of its friends, and this was a signal example. Senator Stewart's courageous ter broke the force of the Tribune's influence and malice, and convinced it that there are limits even to the credulity of Republican Senators. Although the question of Mr Lamar's confirmation is now settled, there are sentiments expressed in Senator Stewart's letter which will be of considerable interest to the Senate, whenever, on future occasions, some of their number will again venture to wave the

"Bloody Shirt:" The necessity for a union of heart and senti-ment between all the people of the great and growing States of the Mississippi valley must growing States of the Mississippi valley must make them one people. The vast internal irade and constant intercourse and comming-ling together of the people of all sections is fast obliterating all prejudices, removing sus-pcion and distrust and substituting in their place friendship, confidence and mutual respect. It is too late for those who are dissatisfied with their failure to add in the work of reconstructheir failure to aid in the work of reconstructheir failure to aid in the work of reconstruc-tion and the adoption of the three amendments recording the verdict of the war, to participate in these great events. Their records are made; this occasion furnishes no opportunity to gain a reputation for patriotism, devotion to coun-try, or for prudence and wisdom in devising and adopting measures of reconstruction. More than twenty years have clapsed since an op-portunity for that purpose was over to al-Those who embraced that opportunity is all participated in those great events are solemnly pledged to receive in good faith the people of the South, restored to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. They can not afford to tarnish the record they made or the reputation they carned in the great crisis by violating their piedges in refusing to any cit zen of the United States, to whom full amnesty has been granted, the rights and priv-

ileges guaranteed by the constitution.

I will not now, by any act of mine, furnish cause for suspicion that the reconstruction measures, including the three amendments to the constitution, were not adopted in good faith, as a final solution of all questions involved in the war and as an irrevocable pledge be tween the North and South of union, fellow ship, fraternity and all the rights of citizens of the United States. I do not propose to go be hind that settlement and judge any man by the hind that settlement and judge any man by the criterion which necessarily prevailed prior to the final adjustment, but shall, on all occa-sions, confine my investigations to his fitness in office, to his faithful observance of the sol-emn pledges reciprocally made by both sections of the Union in renewing their normal political relations. It is unreasonable to expect that the people of eleven States of the Union shall, during all the present generation, be excluded during all the present generation, be excluded from porticipation in the judicial determina tions of the highest court in the United States

It should be borne in mind that those sentiments are expressed by a Republican, who entered the United States Senate in 1864, and was feelected in 1869, and who took an active part in the reconstruction measures immediately after the war. His manly declaration disposes of the plea that the interests of the Republican party demand the revival of the issues of the war. But it must also be remembered that the great body of the Republican Senators, under the leadership of Chandler, who was once rejected by the Senate for an office ununder the folds of the "Bloody Shirt" and voted in favor of disunion, or its equivalent, the proscription of the Southern States "rom participation in usually learns because she expects to the judicial determinations of the highest court of the United States. The confirmation of Mr. Lamar does not alter the fact that the Republican party is still wedded to the perpetuation of sectional hate, only that in the highest legislative body in the land there were three or four Republicans possessed of sufficient selfrespect and courage to resist the proscription policy of their party.

Senator Sherman, the representative Republican of Ohio, has never lost an opportunity to testify his ardent desire to revive the spirit of sectionalism and to grope, ghoul-like, among dead issues. Senator Evarts, representing an intelligent, progress ive Democratic State, through the favor of an unjust apportionment, shows himself as destitute of patriotic principle and justice as when he consented, like Sherman, to share with Hayes the proceeds of a National steal. Twentyix other Republican Senators, including the notorious "Bill" Chandler, voted in favor of disunion. The organs of the party never ceased their disunion strain since Mr. Lamar's name was sent in. Such is the record made by the party at the beginning of the Presidential year-proscription of the South and the revival of the issues of the war. The people of the United States will not forget this record when they come to the polls next November. They do not desire the ssnes of the war revived after twentythree years, but they recognize the existence of union and fraternal feeling between all the States. The party that countenances disunion will be buried beyond the hope of resurrection when next the people have an opportunity to give their verdict .- Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

-Don't forget one thing-a low tariff and high wages generally go together. That is one of the solemn CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

Leading Republicans Indorse the Presi-dent's Tariff Sentiments. Indications abound that the President's recommendations in his message at the opening of the Congressional session are meeting with approval in the highest quarters in the opposition. Among others of the party Allison, of Iswa, who has been taking a vacation among his constituents. has discovered that Mr. Blaine's idea for the disposal of the surplus is, to put it mildly, a grave political mistake. Indeed, the Iowa Senator is so confirmed in this view that he informs the inevitable interviewer that the Blaine surplus platform will never be accept-

ed by Western Republicans. On the contrary-and bear in mind that Senator Allison is a possible opposition Presidential candidate-he free to say that a great necessity exists for a revision of the tariff; that Congress will perforce be compelled to net in that direction, and that the party which fails to do its proper share in the reduction of tariff taxes will be certain to forfeit popular favor.

This Allison interview may be taken as this able and popular leader's response to Mr. Blaine's "Paris message," as the friends of that gentleman choose to designate the Smalley document which was so nimbly sprung on the Republican party and country.

Nor is Senator Allisen the only prominent opposition leader who puts himself on record against the theory of taxing necessities while letting deleterious luxuries go free. If Senator Allison's position is rather one of opposition by implication, on the other hand Senator Aldrich's (of Rhode Island) position is one of direct opposition. In an address to the Providence Board of Trade a few days ago he makes a powerful argument against the message from the French capital. He says that all parties are agreed that the revenue must be reduced, and adds: "There is a general feeling among those who have made a study of the question that the annual reduction ought to be \$100,-000,000. I know of no intelligent Protectionist or Republican who is not in favor of reducing the annual revenue to such a sum as shall be required to meet the current expenses and the maturing obligations of the Government."

This is a direct whack at the Maine statesman's plan of dividing a big surplus revenue among the States for the direct benetit of a class. But to make its application more emphatically personal, Senator Aldrich adds: "None of the propositions to collect a revenue with a view to dividing it among the States or distributing it by extraordinary expenditures is, in my opinion, defensible."

The beauty of this last declaration is that it kills two birds with one missile -one in Maine and one in Ohio-while the Rhode Island Senator does not care a copper who knows that it is he who shies the stone.

Meanwhile such more than quasi indorsements of the President's message as the above still further demonstrate the growing strength of the document. - Chicago News (Ind.).

# CURRENT COMMENT.

-As the mother loves her bad boy est the Republican party will always love Jim Blaine. - Louisville Courier-

-To Mr. Blaine is due the credit for making the cuspidor, nee spittoon, a novel and prominent issue in politics. -Chicago News.

-It is funny to see so many prominent Republicans struggling for the privilege of being put up by the next Presidential nominating convention, only to be knocked down -Boston -The day of "infant industries"

in this country has passed. Our industries are giants instead of infants. The infants are the farmers who work for these giants and pay them for doing it. -St. Paul News. -The nomination of General

Nicholls for Governor of the Louisiana Democracy knocks out any hope the Republicans may have entertained of making Louisiana a doubtful State next fall .- St. Louis Republican.

-It is about as fair to accuse the man who desires an intelligent and judicious revision of the tariff of being free-trader as the man who burns the rubbish in his back yard of being an incendiary .- Providence Journal (Rep.).

-It will take a microscope to find what is left of the Thoebe contest. It is evident enough that Thoebe knew that he was defeated and cared nothing about the contest. The institution of the contest was simply a dishonest political trick put on foot for the purpose of annoying Mr. Carlisle. -St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

-The Southerner that fired the first shot of the war of the rebellion has been identified in the person of a man who was killed the other day at Charleston in a brawl. This question having been disposed of, interest now centers in the man who will fire the last shot. His identity is in doubt, but it apparently lies between Foraker. Tuttle, Halstead, Clarkson, John Sherman and Mr. Blaine. - Chicago Herald.

-It may be admitted that certain idiots issued a circular and adopted resolutions declaring that a Republican mayor should not be elected in Jackson, Miss. If the United States Senate has authority to interfere in cases of this kind, its attention is called to the desperate efforts the Re publicans of the Massachusetts Legislature are now making to suppress the facts of history in this country. - It I. Democratic vote in the city of Boston. -St. Louis Republican.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Trip Through Sacramento Volley, the Land of Sunshine, Fruit and Piewers.

[Special Correspondence.] SACHAMESTO, Jun. 18, 1868. Here we are in Sacramento City after a visit to the surrounding country, under a cloudless sky, the thermometer this day standing at forty-eight degrees above zero, merchants doing business with open doors, and people on the streets without wraps, flowers blooming in the open air, oranges and lemons on trees in the door-yards of the coty residences, a revelation to one who arrives from the frozen cast and who who arrives from the frozen east and who has dropped down in four hours from the summit of the Signass where the snow is ten feet deep and the thermometer at 15 degrees below zero.
Sacramento City is the capital of the State,

Sacramento (try is the capital of the State, is located eighty-three miles nor heast from Sun Francisco at the confluence of the American and Sacramento rivers, the latter a navigable stream, and is the railroad center and the largest fruit shipping point in Cali-fornia. Fifty-four trains from seven differ-ent directions arrive and depart daily, the shops of the C. P. R. R. furnishing em ment to two thousan i mechanics and labor-era. The city is built upon a level plain, wide streets running at right angles, let-tered from A to Y north to south and 1st to

31st from west to east.

Many fine buildings adorn the residence portion of the city, but many of the business structures with their wide awning re-main as erected during the mining era of thirty years ago, presenting a novel appear-ance to us from the East. The State Capitol building is modeled after the Capicol at Washington, and cost over two million dol-lars; is surrounded by grounds not excelled in beauty of landscape gardening and semi-tropical plants by any capital grounds in the United States. The city boasts of the Crocker art gallery costing over four hun-dred thousand dollars, donated to the city by Mrs. E. B. Crocker, said gallery contain-ing a large collection of choice statuary and paintings, in which is mactive operation an art school. This gallery, second te none in the United States, will amply repay the

tourist who may visit it.

There are many other fine bullings, among which are the new Catholie sathedral, Masonic and Old Fellows' temples, different churches, school buildings and two elegant theaters, numerous Lete's and business a ructures. The city contains two elegant theaters, numerous factes and business a ructures. The city contains about 30,000 population, and has a large wholesale trade, one store having 21,5 employes. The city is well lighted by two electric light and one gas compary. The state fairs are held here in Septemi er each year, the State Agricultural Society having a large exposition building and mile race-track.

An exposition building adjoining the railroad depot is being erected, where a continuous exhibit of the products of Central California will be shown and printed information relative to same distributed. The area of Sacramento County is 620,000 acres. The land is of three characters, toothid, plains and river bottom. The foothill land is peculiarly adapted to the production of truits and grapes. The plains lands are mainly devoted to grap raising, and no failure of crops since the American occupation of this country. In some portions of the county fruits, betries and grapes are extensively produced on this class of land, and from small farms of forty and axiy acres considerable incomes are derived. An exposition building adjoining the rail-

and from small farms of forty and sixty acres considerable incomes are derived. The best lands are those on the immediate banks of the rivers, and are devoted to the production of fruits and vegetables. The income per acre is fabulous, enabling the owners of the riverbank orchards to own and manage a line of steamers on which their produce is trans-

ulous, enabling the owners of the riverbank orchards to own and manage a line of steamers on which their produce is transported to San Francisco markets or to Sacramento City for supment East Previous to the last two years many of these lands were beld in large tracts; now the owners are subdividing them and offering them for sale to actual settiers.

For many years California was regarded as valueless save for its mineral weath, but American enterprise has developed that its richness in the line of agriculture and fruit raising is inferior to none in the world. From the cultivation of cereals the step was taken successfully in the line of fruit and vine raising, and lastly in the growing of oranges and lemons, consequently the fruit-grower here has no waste time, but can, if he will, utilize every day in the year. He may actually gather fruit of some kind from his orenard every month of the year, as the winter fruits embrace oranges, lemons, pomegranates, olives and persimmons, which ripen during the months of November, December and January. The spring fruits embrace strawberries, and are marketed in April, May and June. The summer fruits are apricots, plu us peaches, figs, pears and nectarines, and are marketed from June to October. The fall fruits are apples, pears grapes, quinces, prunes and peaches, to which may be added almonds, apples, pears, grapes, quinces, prunes and peaches, to waich may be added almonds, walnuts and peanuts. Hors, broom and

apples, pears, grapes, quinces, prunes and peaches, to which may be added almonds walnuts and peanuts. Hojs, broom and Egyptian corn, alfalfa, sweet potacoes, etc., are all grown with prefit. We who have spent our lives east of the Rocky Mountains can have no reasonable conception of a country that apparently has but two seasons, an autumn and spring, as it is here in the Secramento valley. The rainfall commences about November I and ends in May, but only at intervals during that time, so that with few exceptions there is no cause for suspension from out-door labor. Plowing begins here as soon as the rains commence—in fact, many furmers who summer-faillow their linds in April and May seed the same in August and September before the first rains.

The change from one season to the other is marked with no sudden or severe climatic changea. While sleet and snow, to say nothing of blirzards at this time of the year, are the fortune of the people at the East, here in the Secramento valley the people are basking under clear skies and can pluck fruits and flowers. The writer noticed in one of the markets this morning the following fruits and vegetables, being informed they were grown in this immediata vicinity: Asparagus, caulillower, cabbage, ceiery, artichokes, sweet potatoes, spronts, spinnach, peas, saisify, sring-beans, new potatoes, onlone, oranges, lemons, persimmons, English walnuts, almonds and raisina. In an interview with the signal service officer located here, I am informed that this present winter has been an unusually cold one—in fact, the coldest in the past thirty-four years.

A few days since a snow-storm actually

one—in fact, the coldest in the past thirtyfour years.

A few days since a snow-storm actually
swept over the valley and snow fell to the
depth of an inch, afford ng great amusement to men, women and children during
the few hours it lay upon the ground. He
also informed me that Sacramento County
shows a warmer winter, spring, and voarly
average temperature and about the same
summer and autumn temperature that the
great citrus belt in Northern Italy does, as
shown by the following table which he
kindly furnished me:

Sacramento Co. 48, 1,00, 4,74, 8,62,0,01, 2,109,19,240 Northera Italy., 47, 4,57, 5,73, 7,61,9,63, 0, 8, 20,221 North Carolina, 43, 3,59, 5,77,6,64,0,61,9,108,\*5,116

A branch of the Central Pacific railroad is being completed to Placerville (or what was known as Hangtown in the early mining days, and which was the objective point of the overland emigrants), the county seat of El Dorado County. Said road is fifty miles long and runs through almost one continuous line of orchards, hop-fields and vineyards, including the famous Natema vineyard and orchard of 2,000 acres, to Folsom, twenty miles distant from Sacrawento.

### FEMALE EDUCATION

A System of Training Which Gives Ciris a Chance to Support Themselves. The education of young ladies is be-ing revolutionized. Many families of

high social standing are beginning to

teach their daughters practical bookkeeping and business methods, instead of such accomplishments as painting and music. The proportion of young ladies who are able to earn their own livelihood has greatly increased in the last ten years. Nowadays it is a common thing to see young women occu-pying important clerical positions in large business houses, and they do their work as well as men. Why, it scarcely pays a young man now to learn stenography or book-keeping, for young women are invading that territory and driving men to other pursuits. Looks about in St. Louis and you will be surprised to learn how many young ladies . are acting as private secretaries, clerks, accountants and stenographers. The young men are surely but slowly being driven into sterner fields of labor, and in a few years more, if women advance in the same ratio as in the past decade, there will be no male clerks behind the counters. Young men will have to adopt trades and professions that by nature are unfitted for the employment of women. But it is all for the best; clerical work is feminine in its character, and vigorous, strong-minded men will not consent to sell neckties or keep a set of books for a livelihood. Such work belongs to the rising generation of women. The slender, pale-faced young man, whose white, soft hands are never soiled with manly labor, will have to seek fresh pastures in the near future, for, as the practical education of women advances it means that they they will be strong competitors of men in all indoor work where mental clev-. erness and physical dexterity are required. The practical education of .
women will give them strength and independence; it will enable many women to relieve family distresses by contributing to family support, and make wives the invaluable counselors and assistants of their husbands .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## OFF WITH THE HORNS.

The Only Successful Way of Subduing

"An ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory." I have a young grade Jersey cow which has been an I have a young . invetorate fighter from a calf. Having recently purchased some Jersey cows, mild, inoffensive animals, she was the terror of their lives; especially when brought into my small milking yard. I had read much about dehorning but could hardly bring myself to act upon it until my best Jersey cow was brought in with a bloody rip in her side. This brought my blood to the proper temperature notwithstanding my fear of a loss of milk early in October. Providing a sharp saw, a pot of warm tar and some loose cotton, she was secured and a horn sawed off closed to the head. The moment it was done a bunch of the cotton saturated with tar was applied to the stump, and contiguous hair was pulled into it and there was scarcely any bleeding or exposure, The other horn was served likewise and she was turned loose with no bad results or loss of milk.

I have watched her education since with some interest. She has had some inclination to push as usual, but her sensitive stumps remind her of the impropriety and she contents herself with shaking her head. The others find she is no longer a dangerous animal. She is a valuable young cow that I shall keep until past usefulness. I would not have her horns replaced and kept on for ten dollars. I should consider all my cows if dehorned worth from three to five dollars per head more instead of less, as a recent correspondent writes of seeing the effects on a cow. I immediately dehorned my six months old heifer calves and shall proceed with my other young cows when they are not with calf. - R. Buckingham, in Farm and Home.

# THE BIGGEST CLOCK.

Size of the Enormous Time-Piece for Philadelphia's City Hall. Philadelphia is coming to time, and

vice versa. The clock that is to be put into the tower of the public build- . ing at Philadelphia is to be a grand affair. The dial will be twenty-five feet in diameter, and the center of the dial will be 351 feet above the street. The dial will be illuminated by electricity, and it is calculated that the time can be seen at night from any point in the city, and with a field-glass the position of the hands can be distinguished at a distance of fifteen miles. The minute hand of the clock will be twelve feet long, and the hour hand will measure nine feet in length. The size of the Roman figures on the dial will be two feet eight inches in length. A steam engine will be place in the tower to wind the clock up every day. The clock-makers who have been invited to give their views concerning the building of the clock all say that nobody in this country is able to build such an enormous time-piece. It will take a whole year to place the clock machinery in the tower after the building has been completed. The bell for the clock is to weigh between 20,000 and 25,000 pounds, and will be calculated to peal out so loud that it can be heard in the distant parts of the city. There will be what are known as Westminster chimes, and they will ring on the quarter, half, three-quarters and hour. The bell will be the next heaviest on the continent. The heaviest is in the cathedral in Montreal and weighs 28,-000 pounds - National Labor Tribung.

Lard may be made perfectly sweet by boiling a pared potato in it.